บทที่ 7
คำสันธาน (Conjunctions)

คำสันธาน (Conjunctions) คือ คำหรือกลุ่มคำที่ใช้เชื่อมระหว่างค่า วลี และประโยค
คำสันธานมี 3 ชนิด ได้แก่
1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Correlative Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions เป็นคำสันธานที่เชื่อมค่าหรือข้อความที่มีความสำคัญเท่ากัน หรือเป็นประเภทเดียวกัน คำสันธานประเภทนี้ ได้แก่
and as well as yet
but for
nor or

Coordinate Conjunctions สามารถใช้ในรูปแบบต่อไปนี้
1.1 เขื่อนคำกับคำ เช่น
colleges and universities quickly and beautifully
pretty and intelligent fish and chips
1.2 เขื่อนวลีกับวลี เช่น
Going to a dance or to a movie
1.3 เขื่อนประโยคกับประโยค เช่น
Her parents decided to postpone their trip to Los Angeles, for the weather was threatening.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions เป็นคำขื่อนที่มีคำเฉพาะกลุ่มหนึ่ง ใช้เขื่อนประโยคย่อย (Subordinate Clause) กับประโยคหลัก (Independent Clause) ได้แก่คำต่อไปนี้
after although as whereas
because before as if whether
even though if unless while
in order that that until as soon as
though when

He works as if he were a machine.
Since the road was slippery, John decided to stop at that motel.
He won’t pass the exam unless he studies harder.
3. Correlative Conjunctions เป็นคำชื่อมที่มีค่าที่ต้องใช้กันเสมอ ทำหน้าที่เช่นเดียวกับ Coordinating Conjunctions คือ ใช้เชื่อมคำหรือข้อความที่มีความสำคัญเท่ากันหรือเป็นประเภทเดียวกัน ได้แก่

- both......and
- not only.....but also
- as......as
- neither......nor
- either......or

That novel is both good and cheap.
Sue is not only a good dancer but also an accomplished singer.
Neither you nor I understand this notice.

นอกจากนี้ ยังมีคำเชื่อมประโยคอีกกลุ่มหนึ่งที่เรียกว่า Conjunctive Adverbsทำหน้าที่เชื่อมในลักษณะเดียวกับ Coordinating Conjunctions Conjunctive Adverbsนี้จะมีเครื่องหมาย; นำหน้า ตามด้วยเครื่องหมาย, หรืออาจใช้คั่นประโยคแล้วใช้เครื่องหมาย, ตามเกิดได้ เช่น

- accordingly
- for example
- in fact
- nevertheless
- also
- for instance
- instead
- or else
- besides
- however
- meanwhile
- otherwise
- consequently
- in addition
- moreover
- therefore
- so
- still
- then
- thus
- yet

That handbag is just what I am looking for; however, I don’t have enough money.
There are many earthquakes in Japan, so they don’t build tall buildings.
It was cold, yet he still went swimming.

คำสั่นฐานที่มีการเป็นคำเติมข้อมูล สามารถแยกออกได้เป็นกลุ่มใหญ่ ๆ ดังต่อไปนี้

1. คำที่แสดงความคล้ายตามกันหรือเพิ่มเติมข้อมูล (Addition)

- actually
- besides
- likewise
- as a matter of fact
- again
- certainly
- similarly
- in addition (to)
- and
- indeed
- on top of that
- not only.....but also
- also
- moreover
- above all
- both......and
- then
- furthermore
- in fact
- neither......nor

He is not only tired but also hungry.
George neither admits nor deny the accusation.

2. คำที่แสดงทางเลือก (Alteration) เช่น
   or  either.....or
   alternatively  on the other hand

   My daughter writes letters or sends e-mail to me every week.
   That boy can either stay here or leave now.

3. คำที่แสดงเหตุและผล (Reason/Cause and Result)
   แสดงเหตุ  - as long as  because  since
                  owing to  then  thus
   แสดงผล  - as a result  hence  accordingly
                  for this reason  therefore  consequently
                  because of this

   I will lend you my textbook as long as you keep it clean.
   Tom was sick; consequently, he didn’t come to your birthday party.

4. คำที่แสดงการเปรียบเทียบ (Comparison)
   as.....as  as if  as though
   likewise  similarly  equally
   correspondingly  just as  just the same as
   in a like manner  in the same way  in the same manner

   As my income increases, my expenditure correspondingly increases.

5. คำที่แสดงการสรุป (Conclusion and Summary)
   finally  after all  all in all
   in short  in brief  briefly
   in conclusion  to conclude  on the whole
   in summary  to summarize  to sum up

   In short, John is broke.
   On the whole, Mr. Bush is a good administrator.

6. คำที่แสดงเงื่อนไข (Condition)
   if  as long as  only if
   unless  suppose  on the condition that
when supposing provided that
while supposing that assuming that

When I go to the post office, I always buy new stamps.
I'll accept his invitation provided that you go with me.

7. คำที่แสดงความขัดแย้งและการยอมรับ (Contrast/Opposition and Concession)
however nevertheless although in contrast
still nonetheless though of course
but alternatively while on the other hand
instead conversely whereas on the contrary
rather otherwise yet in spite of that
after all for all that even so in spite of the fact that
by contrast at the same time

You should do the homework; otherwise you’ll be punished.
Anne is careful whereas Kathy makes a lot of mistakes.

8. คำที่แสดงตัวอย่าง (Exemplification)
especially for example for instance
including such as as follows
particularly chiefly mainly

People use personal computers for many things, for example, shopping, visiting the library or working.
First of all the ingredients such as flour, sugar, fat and water, are put into a mixing machine.

9. คำที่แสดงเน้น (Emphasis)
also indeed certainly in fact
really actually particularly in particular

Our friends also enjoy popular music.
In fact, he didn’t come to English class.

10. คำที่แสดงลำดับก่อนหลัง (Sequence)
การเริ่มต้น - first firstly first of all
in the first place to begin with initially
in the beginning to start with originally
ลำดับต่อไป - second secondly next
In the beginning, everything seemed to be difficult for me. After the conference, we mentioned that matter to him again. As soon as John arrived, it rained. Finally, the same techniques of therapy are used by healers all over the world.

11. คำที่แสดงการพูดซ้ำหรือขยายความ (Restatement/Clarification)

or briefly in the end specifically in other words that is the way

The doctor advised my friend specifically not to eat spicy food.

Exercises

A. Underline all the conjunctions.

1. The teacher gave him money as well as advice.
2. Both Mary and Kim go home together.
3. My little girl can eat either fish or meat.
4. John was late to work because he couldn’t find his wallet.
5. He acts as if he were a millionaire.
6. Although he speaks slowly, we can’t understand him.
7. You can go shopping on the condition that you don’t buy useless things.
8. The students asked him whether they might have a holiday.
9. The boss telephoned me while I was cooking my dinner.
10. If a guard sees anything unusual, he will report it immediately.

B. Put the suitable conjunctions.

if so that in case not only......but also before as long as and although

1. Time ................. tide wait for no man.
2. ................. he comes to the party, I will see him.
3. I teach ................. English ................. German.
4. ................. it rained a lot, the Smiths enjoyed their holiday in London.
5. She works hard ................. she can save more money for her children.
6. ................. the university accepted me, I worked as a waitress in the famous restaurant.
7. I'll give you my telephone number ................. you need some help.
8. The manager doesn’t mind if you come late ................. you finish your job in time.

C. Supply a conjunction or a pair of conjunctions that can be placed in the blank spaces.

1. To win the scholarship, my nephew must be prepared to study hard ........ long.
2. Susan's computer skills were poor; ................., she was not considered for the job.
3. ................. my handbag was placed on the table, no one noticed it for several hours.
4. A tiger can dive into the river to escape from its enemies, ................. Other dangers, such as forest fires.
5. Soya beans contains ................. vitamins ................. minerals.